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gested and both return to nearly normal. The left ear and nostril were likewise affected and it was possible to show that here, too, the difficulty was altogether psychic. With eyes closed the patient could not find his left hand with his right. Hypnotized and given the suggestion that his right hand was a magnet, the hands came fairly together. All the above symptoms and tests demonstrate that all the disturbances of sensation, special and common, were of cerebral origin; "a disease of the conscious æsthesodic cells," is the way the author expresses it. Three weeks' psychical treatment restores all functions.

König's paper is, for the most part, a careful, detailed statement of clinical cases. For testing the fatigability of the visual field, he used Wilbrand's simplification of Förster's method, the perimeter tests being made only in the horizontal meridian. In all, seventy-four cases were examined, in which contraction or fatigue of visual field was demonstrated. The result of chief interest at present in the present connection is the conclusion which he reaches, viz., that visual fatigue is probably of retinal origin; while contraction of visual fields is to be considered, at least in a number of the cases, as depending upon functional disturbances of the cerebral cortex. This corresponds in the main with Wilbrand's results and with the findings of Pflüger and Schiele.

III.—EXPERIMENTAL.

On a Photometric Method which is Independent of Color. O. N. ROOD. American Journal of Science, XLVI. Sept. 1893, 173-176.

To determine the luminosity of a color in terms of gray or any other color by ordinary photometric methods is by no means easy, very slight differences in color making comparison more or less uncertain. The method proposed by Professor Rood has the advantage of great simplicity and does away entirely with the need of comparing the colors in the ordinary sense. It depends upon the observation that when a colored disk is combined on the color-top with an equally luminous gray disk, no flickering is to be seen, even with slow rotation, while, if a difference in luminosity of two, or even of one per cent., is present, a flicker can be detected. When the flicker is absent the colors blend in "a soft, streaky way." A test of the method, made by measuring separately six disks, (forming three complementary pairs) and calculating the brightness to be expected from combining them, and then actually making the combination, resulted as follows:

	Observed.	Calculated.	Difference.
Purple and green.	27.5	27.5	.0
Red and blue-green.	20.2	21.1	.9
Yellow and blue.	27.85	29.1	1.25

The method is equally applicable to comparing two colors or two grays. A considerable series of grays is necessary for making the original determination (the author used 100), but when a few standard disks of bright color have been accurately measured, other disks can be measured by matches built up with these standards and black and white. It is, as the author observes, "a matter of some interest in physiological optics to know that the sensation called 'flickering' is independent of wave length and connected with luminosity."

E. C. S.